

PROSECUTION RESTS.

Wharton Golden Severely Cross-Examined by Judge Sims.

Denied That He Said He Could Have \$5,000 in Case of the Conviction of the Parties Accused.

Georgetown, Ky., July 27.—There were several features in the evidence taken in the Powers trial. Constable Davis Harrod, of Frankfort, who entered the executive building a minute or two after the shooting of Goebel, testified that he saw a man whose description tallied with that of Youtsey pull to the door of the office of the secretary of state behind him and run down the basement steps.

W. H. Wagner, of Williamsburg, the home of Charles Finley, who says he arrived in Frankfort with the mountain men on January 25 and spent much of his time between that time and the day of the assassination in Powers' office, gave damaging testimony against both Powers and Youtsey. He said that on Friday preceding the assassination several parties were in Powers' office discussing ways and means of defeating Goebel before the legislature, and one man in the party said: "Somebody ought to kill the d— rascal." Another replied: "I have made up my mind to do that myself."

The witness said he did not know either of the men talking at that time, but had seen Youtsey recently, and was almost positive he was the man who made the last remark. In reference to Powers he said he overheard him talking complacently on the day Representative Berry was unseated, and, according to his statement, Powers said: "We might be able to do something if the head of the ticket would act. If he does not, I intend to expose the whole d— business."

The defense put Robert Noaks on the stand and questioned him at length for the purpose of laying a foundation to contradict his testimony. A letter written by Noaks to his cousin, Miss Effie Blankenship, at Crawfordsville, Ind., since his arrest, promises to play an important part in the matter so far as Noaks' testimony is concerned, in the event the defense can produce the letter. What is alleged to be the substance of it was presented to the court—clipped from a newspaper. The matter was not given to the jury, Judge Cantrill ruling that the witness could not be questioned concerning the letter or its contents without first showing that the letter had either been lost or destroyed. The defense will endeavor to get the letter.

Rodgers also identified a paper taken from Powers at the time of his arrest, which seemed to be a sort of passport, and read as follows: "Powers is our friend. Signed W. S. Taylor."

The pardon granted Powers by Gov. Taylor and attested by the defendant himself was then exhibited to the jury.

Walter Bronston, recalled, told of a conversation with Powers after the arrest of the later. Powers, in talking about the pardons being found on him when arrested, said: "I know this looks a little bad, but we were making our way to a place where the pardons would have been recognized."

Senator J. J. Johnson was looking out of the senate chamber when the shots were fired. Only heard one of the shots. Saw a man raise a window on the second floor and look out in the direction of Goebel's body immediately after the shooting. The shot witness heard did not come from that window.

Georgetown, Ky., July 28.—Although Youtsey's attorneys deny that he will be a witness for the prosecution in the Caleb Powers trial, the commonwealth is expected to spring startling evidence in its closing testimony. If Youtsey does not go on the stand it is possible that Green Golden may testify for the state.

The first witness Friday morning was Judge James D. Black, Barbourville, who was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. He testified that he saw a letter from Powers to Prof. Stevens, in which Powers said that the demoralization of the democratic party was due to him. Dudley Williamson stated that he was at the arsenal several days preceding the shooting, and that on the morning of January 30 the soldiers, he was with were given overcoats and side arms and sent to the state house.

E. H. St. Clair, manager of the Postal Telegraph Co., Frankfort, saw Goebel and Chinn shortly before they entered the gate January 30, and walked directly to his office, a little over a square away. As he entered he was handed a bunch of messages by a colored man, to be sent. Two of the messages were offered in evidence, one addressed to Lieut. Col. Gray, of Louisville, and another to Col. Roger Williams, of Lexington. Both read: "All right," and were signed by Gen. Collier.

Six more messages out of the same bundle, according to the witness, were read, all of them signed by Collier, calling out the militia. The prosecution placed its star witness, F. Wharton Golden, on the stand, and, unless their present plans are changed, will rest the case so far as the commonwealth is concerned at the conclusion of his testimony. Golden's testimony, as far as it went, did not vary from that given by him at Powers' examining trial and on the hearing of Culton's motion for bail at Frankfort.

Georgetown, Ky., July 29.—The at-

torneys for the prosecution in the Powers case at the close of the evidence on that side will ask that the jury be taken to Frankfort to view the state house grounds and buildings, the spot where Goebel fell, and other things in connection with the case. They say the commonwealth will rest its case at the conclusion of the testimony of Wharton Golden.

Golden resumed the witness stand at 9:30, and Judge Sims began a severe cross-examination. Golden in response to questions told of being sent for by Tom Cromwell who told him he was about to be arrested for complicity in the murder. Refused to talk at that time, but went to see Powers and told him he was going to leave Frankfort to keep out of trouble. Powers told witness it would be better for him to give himself up and not to leave under any circumstances.

Witness went back to see Cromwell and Lawyer Campbell and told them he was ready to tell all he knew, but could not do so in Frankfort, as he would be killed. Campbell promised the witness to do all he could to keep him from being prosecuted. A few days later witness went to Cincinnati where he met Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin and Lawyer Campbell and told them all he knew.

Judge Sims asked the witness if he did not tell his brother-in-law, John Stamper, that he had been promised \$2,500, and that he could have \$5,000 in case of a conviction of parties, but he denied that he had ever said anything of that sort. Also denied that he had ever said that if he and Culton could get together they could convict them all.

Golden was kept busy for an hour or more denying that he had made statements that are attributed to him by persons who it is supposed will be introduced by the defense to impeach his testimony.

Judge Sims asked Golden, "Do you mean to tell his jury that you were willing to go into the legislature and kill anybody?"

The witness replied: "I was willing to go in there, and in case of a fight, to stand up for my sil. I would have killed anybody that got in the way of my shots." He said he did not know who brought "Tailow Dick" Combs, the negro, to Frankfort, but that Culton told him he brought him.

Georgetown, Ky., July 30.—The prosecution in the case of Caleb Powers as an alleged accessory in the murder of Goebel closed its testimony Saturday afternoon, rested the case and requested that the jury be sent to Frankfort to view the scene of the tragedy. The defense did not object to the jury going to Frankfort, but it will not go till all the testimony is in. The prosecution is confident of a conviction on the presentation made to the jury.

The defense has not yet decided whether or not it will make an opening statement. The indications are that it will move for peremptory instructions to find for the defendant. Powers may go on the stand himself and testify in his own behalf.

RESULTED IN A FIASCO.

The Two Days' Fiesta in Manila to Commemorate the Amnesty Was Not a Success.

Manila, July 30.—The two days fiesta in Manila organized by Senor Paterno and his political followers to commemorate the amnesty, resulted in a fiasco. The people were passive, unenthusiastic and not even interested. Failing to perceive any tangible effective results of amnesty they say they can see no reason for celebrating.

Judge Taft and his colleagues of the commission felt constrained to decline to attend the banquet, as they had been informed that the speech would favor independence under American protection and they could not passively lend their acquiescence by being present.

During last weeks scouting ten Americans were killed and 14 wounded. One hundred and eight Filipinos were killed and 60 taken prisoners. Forty insurgent rifles were captured.

Race War at Donivan, Mo.

Popular Bluffs, Mo., July 29.—The importation of a large number of Negroes in Donivan nearly precipitated a race war. No Negroes are allowed to live in the town, and on their arrival the citizens undertook to drive them out. Several colored men were roughly handled, and a number of white men and Negroes were injured. Sheriff Merrill came to the rescue and an armed posse is now guarding the colored laborers. The citizens are determined the Negroes shall not be allowed to remain and further trouble is expected.

Tod Sloan Hurt.

Liverpool, England, July 28.—In the race for the Liverpool cup Tod Sloan was badly injured. He rode Maluma, who slipped and fell, throwing Sloan violently to the ground. He was badly cut about the head. One ear was torn and he was much shaken and bruised. No internal injuries are believed to have been received that will prevent him from filling his engagements in the United States. It is thought the fall will end Maluma's racing career, as it put her shoulder out.

Five Cars Dynamited.

St. Louis, July 29.—Five cars of the transit company were damaged Friday night by dynamite placed on the tracks. Nobody was injured so far as known. The first car was blown up about 4 o'clock, at Spring and Easton avenues. It was but slightly damaged. At 10 o'clock another car of the same line was blown up and badly damaged.

A NEW IMPERIAL EDICT.

Every Foreigner in China Must Be Put to Death, Declares the Emperor.

The Decree Says Officials Will Answer With Their Lives For Failure to Execute These Orders.

All the Aliens in Pao Ting Fu Were Murdered, Including Forty British French and Americans.

A Thousand Converts Have Been Massacred at Kwang Ping Fu—Li Hung Chang Instructed to Lead Chinese Troops.

London, July 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"A new imperial edict promulgated Sunday evening urgently orders all viceroys and provincial governors to endeavor to negotiate peace with the powers, whose ministers are 'held as hostages pending the result of the overtures for the abandonment of hostilities against China.'"

"The viceroys are also commanded to guard their territories vigilantly against attack and to prevent, by all means in their power, the advance of the foreign troops, especially along the Yang Tse Kiang. The decree says that the officials will answer with their lives for any failure to execute these orders."

"Commands are also given that no single foreigner shall be allowed



PRINCE TUAN OF CHINA.
(Chief of the Boxers and Arch Enemy of All Foreigners.)

to escape from the interior, where there are still fully 2,000 Europeans connected with missionary work, in isolated situations.

"When the governor of Shan-Tung communicated to the consuls the imperial decree of July 24 he omitted important passages addressed to Li Hung Chang:

"It is admittedly inadvisable to kill all the ministers, but is equally unwise to send them to Tien-Tsin. It will be much wiser to keep the survivors at Peking as hostages."

"You are commanded to hasten to Peking. You are incurring imperial displeasure by delays. You have been appointed viceroy of Chi Li because, with your military experience, you will successfully lead the imperial armies against the foreigners in Chi Li which Yu Lu, the present viceroy, is unable to do, owing to his ignorance of military affairs."

"Li Hung Chang replied to this edict asking to be allowed to retire on account of his age."

"Sheng now admits that he has had telegrams since July 19 announcing that every foreigner in Pao Ting Fu was murdered, including 40 British, French and American missionaries, and announcing also that two French Jesuits and 1,000 converts have been massacred at Kwang Ping Fu, on the borders of Shan Tung and Chi-Li. A majority of the consuls favor strong measures against Sheng's duplicity."

"Local officials assert that the Italian priests murdered in Hu Nan Wen were wrapped in cotton which had been soaked with kerosene, and were slowly roasted to death. It is believed that all foreigners in Chi-Li have by this time been massacred; and the wave of massacre is spreading from Ning Po and Hong Chow, from which point 30 English and American missionaries are endeavoring to escape in boats down the river to Kiang Su. Officials here anticipate a general rising along the Yang Tse Kiang about August 1."

"An astounding American intrigue has been revealed to the consuls here in the shape of a skillful attempt to get the maritime customs placed in the hands of an American missionary named Fergusson, who, although he was an active ally of Sheng in the latter's endeavors to hoodwink the world with regard to events in Peking, was supported by the American officials in his claim to the appointment of inspector general."

Washington, July 30.—There is a growing expectation at the state department that news of the utmost importance may be forthcoming at any moment from Peking. It is believed that the basis for this expectation is the knowledge on the part of the officials that certain machinery heretofore set in motion may result in the opening up of communication through some secret but reliable channels. It is known that a second effort has been made by our own government to get another message from Mr. Conger and that nearly all of the powers also have resorted to private agencies in their own interests, with a like object.

The fact has just been developed

that one of the last acts of the late Col. Liscum before his death at Tien-Tsin was to undertake the dispatch of a spy to Peking. Gen. Dorward, the British commanding officer at Tien-Tsin, also sent out two messengers, and it is believed that the Japanese did the same. Up to date not one of these messengers has returned to Tien-Tsin, nor has there been a single word heard from any of them. This fact, however, has not caused the abandonment of hope, and this is true in particular of the message expected from Mr. Conger. Minister Wu is perhaps the basis for this hope on our part, and he maintains an unshaken confidence in his original assertion that the news, when it does come, will show that the legationaries are alive.

Tokio, July 28.—It is reported from Shanghai that the Boxers attacked the missionaries and native Christians at Pao Ting Fu on July 8. A foreign physician and 2,000 converts were massacred.

The Chinese general, Li Ho Keh, is now marching on Peking. He has ordered his troops to exterminate all Christians. Already one French priest and from 2,000 to 3,000 natives have been slaughtered.

Berlin, July 30.—The Chinese legation in Berlin has received a message from Sheng, director general of railways and telegraphs, saying that he had received a dispatch from Peking announcing that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang threatens to kill all the members of the legations if the international forces advance upon Peking.

Evidently the legation is embarrassed by the receipt of this dispatch as the Chinese minister has not communicated it to the German government.

The legation has cabled the viceroy of Nankin requesting him to try to get information as to whether the widow of Baron Von Ketteler, the murdered German minister, is still alive.

London, July 27.—The Hong-Kong correspondent of the Daily Express wires as follows:

"An Italian priest has just arrived here from Hen Sien Fu, in southern Hu An, where the Italian bishop and three priests have been massacred after revolting tortures. This took place on July 4. Six hundred converts were massacred after the women had been subjected to hideous brutalities. Six other priests fled to the hills, where they were probably killed. The priest who escaped had a perilous journey to Hong-Kong. He hid in a coffin on board a river boat for 17 days."

Washington, July 28.—Secretary Hay signaled his return to Washington from Canton Friday morning by the announcement that under no circumstances will the United States accept the Chinese offer to turn over the foreign ministers to the internationalists at Tien-Tsin in consideration of a suspension of the campaign against Peking. A long cablegram was dispatched Friday to Mr. Adm. Remy at Taku and it is believed that this instruction was laid upon him.

The state department claims to be pursuing an entirely consistent course in this decision. The officials point out that all of the bitter criticism in the European papers directed against the United States' policy is based upon a total misunderstanding of the fundamental principles which have governed the actions of the department. At no time, it is said, has the state department allowed the belief that the foreign ministers at Peking were alive to interfere in the slightest degree with the prosecution of its military plans for reaching Peking. On the contrary, the news that the ministers were alive was accepted by the state department, not as conveying absolute verity, but as an additional reason for hastening the recel column forward to Peking. It was the department's contention that, even though a degree of improbability surrounded the Chinese news as to the state of affairs in Peking, yet every consideration of humanity and policy demanded that it should be given careful consideration and that it should be acted upon as if true provided that action went toward the relief of the foreign ministers, and did not operate to prevent the consummation of any of the objects laid down in Secretary Hay's identic note. The department is absolutely satisfied that its attitude was perfectly correct, and that even European critics will, in time, admit the fact.

Relief Arrives at Nagasaki.

Washington, July 29.—The war department has received the following telegram:

Nagasaki, July 27.—Adjutant General, Washington: Relief arrived at Nagasaki, June 26th, Claude R. Leslie, Co. I, 14th infantry, died of disease contracted in line of duty—disentery; his remains will be shipped to San Francisco; civilian employe, Arthur Hennessy, drowned June 21st; buried at Nagasaki.

HARRY O. PERLEY,
Maj. Med. Dept.

Twelve More Missionaries Massacred
London, July 30.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the English mission station north of Ning Po has been destroyed and 12 missionaries have been murdered.

Covered by Insurance.

New York, July 29.—Gustave H. Schwab, of New York, agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., has received a statement from the main office that the loss sustained by the company from the recent fire at Hoboken, which destroyed its dock property and wrecked the steamers Bremen, Main and Saale, is estimated at \$2,250,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.

NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

Negro Who Caused Them Killed Five and Fatally Wounded Four.

He in Turn Was Smoked Out of His Hiding Place in a House Where He Had Taken Refuge and Riddled With Bullets.

New Orleans, July 27.—The whites became so incensed over the murder of Police Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb at an early hour Tuesday morning by Robert Charles, a Negro desperado, that rioting commenced Wednesday night, and was kept up Thursday morning. One Negro was beaten to death, six were so badly wounded that their lives are despaired of, and about a score of people, white and black, male and female, have been more or less seriously wounded. Disorderly acts following the disturbances of Wednesday night were committed throughout the city Thursday, and resulted in the swearing in by the mayor of 500 special policemen and the ordering out of 1,500 of the state militia upon orders of Gov. Heard, who responded promptly to the appeal of Mayor Capdeville for assistance in suppressing the existing lawlessness and in preventing a recurrence of the violence of Wednesday night.

Col. Wood who commanded the 1st Louisiana regiment in the Spanish war, was placed in command of the special police.

Hoodlums prowled the streets throughout the day, and whenever they spied a Negro, assaulted him.

New Orleans, July 28.—After a desperate battle lasting for several hours, in which he succeeded in killing Sergt. Gabriel Porteus, Andy Van Kurem, keeper of the police jail, and Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy, and fatally wounding Corp. John F. Lally, John Banville, ex-Policeman Frank H. Evans and A. S. Leclerc, one of the leading confectioners of the city, and more or less seriously several other persons, the Negro desperado, Robert Charles, who killed Capt. Day and Patrolman Lamb and badly wounded Officer Mora, was smoked out of his hiding place in the heart of the residence section of the city and literally shot to pieces.

The tragedy was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city, and 20,000 people, soldiers, policemen and citizens, were gathered around the square in which Charles was finally put to death. Tremendous excitement reigned in New Orleans as the battle went on between the police and citizens and the Negro with his Winchester. After the tragedy was over, and Charles was dragged out from the mud and slush in which he had fallen, with the mob howling for the burning of his body, statements were made that the man killed was not really the desperado who had killed Day and Lamb, but papers found on his person and the fact that he fought so desperately for his life and shot so accurately seem to leave little doubt that the right man was killed.

Sergt. Gabe Porteus, one of the best known officers on the force, and Sergt. John F. Lally, who has a fine record for bravery, were informed during the day by a Negro that Charles was in a house on Clio, near Saratoga street. Determining to take him alive if possible, the officers summoned a number of patrolmen to their assistance and sent to the house where Charles was supposed to be in concealment. The Negro informant of the policemen accompanied the officers. They entered the side alley of the house and were surprised in precisely the same way as were Day and Lamb. Before the officers were aware of their danger Charles, who was hidden behind a screen on the second floor of the building, raised his Winchester and began a furious but accurate fire. Lally fell with a bullet in the right side of the abdomen. Porteus was shot through the head and dropped dead across the body of Lally. The other officers and the Negro fled from the scene.

The reports of Charles' Winchester and the fact that two officers lay bleeding in the yard raised tremendous excitement. Hurry calls were sent to the mayor, the chief of police and Col. Wood, in command of the special police, and as fast as possible armed help was rushed to the scene. In a little while there was an immense crowd circling the square in which Charles was located. In the meantime Father Fitzgerald, of St. Johns church, was summoned to administer extreme unction to the police officers who were lying in the alley. The priest responded promptly and he was announcing the body of Porteus with Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy, standing by his side, when Charles again appeared at the window. The lad saw him at once and begged the desperado not to shoot him. Charles immediately fired his Winchester again and Bloomfield fell dead. The priest, unhurt, left the scene after pluckily performing the last offices for the dead officer.

Cubans in Politics.

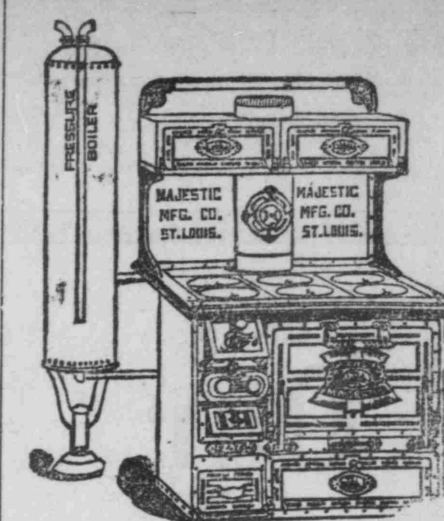
Havana, July 27.—Political parties have actively begun the campaign for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. Much more interest is displayed in the result than in that of the recent municipal contests.

Big Store Burned.

Medford, Wis., July 27.—Fire destroyed the Marcus Mercantile Co.'s big store and two buildings owned by Nic Wendels and Mrs. Leonardt. The loss is \$30,000, most of which falls upon the Marcus Mercantile Co.

PERRY'S STOVE AND TIN STORE

THE GREAT MAJESTIC.



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I have a complete line of the great Majestic ranges.

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A. T. FORSYTH.

Frankfort & Cincinnati Ry.

ELKHORN ROUTE.

LOCAL TIME CARD IN EFFECT DECEMBER 5TH, 1898.

EAST BOUND.

	No. 1 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 Mixed
Lv Frankfort a	7:00am	8:00pm	1:00pm
Lv Frankfort b	7:11am	8:11pm	1:11pm
Lv Frankfort c	7:22am	8:22pm	1:22pm
Lv Frankfort d	7:33am	8:33pm	1:33pm
Lv Frankfort e	7:44am	8:44pm	1:44pm
Lv Frankfort f	7:55am	8:55pm	1:55pm
Lv Frankfort g	8:06am	9:06pm	2:06pm
Lv Frankfort h	8:17am	9:17pm	2:17pm
Lv Frankfort i	8:28am	9:28pm	2:28pm
Lv Frankfort j	8:39am	9:39pm	2:39pm
Lv Frankfort k	8:50am	9:50pm	2:50pm
Lv Frankfort l	9:01am	10:01pm	3:01pm
Lv Frankfort m	9:12am	10:12pm	3:12pm
Lv Frankfort n	9:23am	10:23pm	3:23pm
Lv Frankfort o	9:34am	10:34pm	3:34pm
Lv Frankfort p	9:45am	10:45pm	3:45pm
Lv Frankfort q	9:56am	10:56pm	3:56pm
Lv Frankfort r	10:07am	11:07pm	4:07pm
Lv Frankfort s	10:18am	11:18pm	4:18pm
Lv Frankfort t	10:29am	11:29pm	4:29pm
Lv Frankfort u	10:40am	11:40pm	4:40pm
Lv Frankfort v	10:51am	11:51pm	4:51pm
Lv Frankfort w	11:02am	12:02pm	5:02pm
Lv Frankfort x	11:13am	12:13pm	5:13pm
Lv Frankfort y	11:24am	12:24pm	5:24pm
Lv Frankfort z	11:35am	12:35pm	5:35pm

WEST BOUND.

	No. 2 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 6 Mixed
Lv Frankfort a	7:00am	8:00pm	1:00pm
Lv Frankfort b	7:11am	8:11pm	1:11pm
Lv Frankfort c	7:22am	8:22pm	1:22pm
Lv Frankfort d	7:33am	8:33pm	1:33pm
Lv Frankfort e	7:44am	8:44pm	1:44pm
Lv Frankfort f	7:55am	8:55pm	1:55pm
Lv Frankfort g	8:06am	9:06pm	2:06pm
Lv Frankfort h	8:17am	9:17pm	2:17pm
Lv Frankfort i	8:28am	9:28pm	2:28pm
Lv Frankfort j	8:39am	9:39pm	2:39pm
Lv Frankfort k	8:50am	9:50pm	2:50pm
Lv Frankfort l	9:01am	10:01pm	3:01pm
Lv Frankfort m	9:12am	10:12pm	3:12pm
Lv Frankfort n	9:23am	10:23pm	3:23pm
Lv Frankfort o	9:34am	10:34pm	3:34pm
Lv Frankfort p	9:45am	10:45pm	3:45pm
Lv Frankfort q	9:56am	10:56pm	3:56pm
Lv Frankfort r	10:07am	11:07pm	4:07pm
Lv Frankfort s	10:18am	11:18pm	4:18pm
Lv Frankfort t	10:29am	11:29pm	4:29pm
Lv Frankfort u	10:40am	11:40pm	4:40pm
Lv Frankfort v	10:51am	11:51pm	4:51pm
Lv Frankfort w	11:02am	12:02pm	5:02pm
Lv Frankfort x	11:13am	12:13pm	5:13pm
Lv Frankfort y	11:24am	12:24pm	5:24pm
Lv Frankfort z	11:35am	12:35pm	5:35pm

Daily except Sunday.
a connects with L & N; b connects with Q & C; c connects with Ky. Central.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL POINTS

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